Sullivantia oregana S. Wats.

Oregon sullivantia
Saxifragaceae (Saxifrage Family)

Status: State Endangered, USFWS Species of Concern

Rank: G2S1

General Description: Delicate, yellowish-green perennial spreading by long slender stolons, nearly or quite glabrous except for some glandular pubescence on the upper portion of the flowering stems and on the inflorescence, the hairs mostly purplish-tipped. The basal leaves are long-petiolate, the blade reniform, ½ to 4 inches broad, incisely lobed a to ½ their length into 7 to 9 cuneate segments and again once or twice sharply toothed. Flowering stems 2 to 8 inches tall with 1 to 3 leaves that are greatly reduced upward. Flowers erect, but becoming sharply reflexed in fruit. Calyx glabrous, pale green, 1/10 to 1/8 inch long, more or less campanulate. Petals slightly longer than the calyx lobes, the blade oval to obovate-oblanceolate, narrowed to a very short, broad claw. Stamens shorter than the sepals, the cordate anthers about equaling the slender filaments. Capsule about 1/8 inch long, seeds brown 1/16 inch long.

Identification Tips: *Sullivantia oregana* is the only member of the genus occurring in Washington. The combination of small petals and calyx lobes (both typically less than 1/8 inch), the lack of bulblets at the crown, the stoloniferous habit, the pointed rather than rounded leaf segments, and its moist rocky habitat distinguish *Sullivantia* from other members of the Saxifrage family.

Phenology: The taxon has been observed and collected in flower from May through August.

Range: Regional endemic; western Columbia River Gorge, Skamania County, Washington and adjacent Oregon, and the lower Willamette Valley, Oregon.

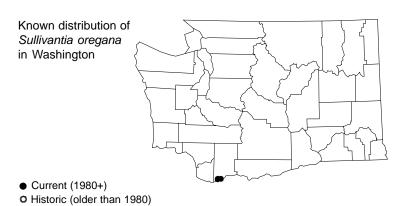
Habitat: Occurs on moist cliffs, especially near waterfalls. Probably grows in shallow pockets of basalt-derived soils. Elevation ranges from 250 to1600 feet. Associates include dentate shooting star (*Dodecatheon dentatum*), youth-on-age (*Tolmiea menziesii*), and trillium-leaved wood-sorrel (*Oxalis trilliifolia*).

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Ecology: Occurs in microsites that remain wet to moist much of the year.

State Status Comments: There are only a few known occurrences in Washington.

Inventory Needs: Additional inventory is needed in the Columbia River Gorge.

Threats and Management Concerns: Threats to this taxon are not well documented. Rock climbers may pose a threat, as would significant changes in hydrology.

References:

Hitchcock, C. L., A. Cronquist, M. Ownbey, and J.W. Thompson. 1961. *Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest, Part 3: Saxifragaceae to Ericaceae*. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 614 pp.